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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for mblication wish to have rejected articles returned they publication wish to have resecuted that purpose,

It Was a Glorious Victory.

The Hon. ALBERT BAIRD CUMMINS has been a salient and usually a sympathetic figure in Iowa for years. He has fought prohibition, the barbed wire trust, the railroads, the Iowa delegation in Congress, the machine, State and local, and the Hon. LESLIE MORTIER SHAW-not that that is much. He has been elected and reelected Governor. He has triumphed mightily over a good, hearty collection of enemies. He has just been renominated for a third term, but what becomes of the Iowa Idea that he was supposed to incarnate? Is it nothing more than Platonic reciprocity, plus hunker standpattism? The Iowa tariff "plank" might be chanted by the whole congregation of high tariff bonzes with DALZELL or Colonel ALBERT CLARKE as precentor. "Wise and unselfish tariff laws"; all inequalities in the tariff schedules * * * should be adjusted from time to time": hollow and sapless platitudes, vague, barren and dishonest promises.

"Handsome ALBERT," the foes of Mr. CUMMINS used to call him. He doesn't look very handsome as he stands on that platform.

In It for All He Is Worth.

Mr. BRYAN, asked in London for the seventeen hundredth time whether he was a candidate for the Presidency, was mute, whereupon a satellite chuckied and said: "He can't very well get out of it." Get out of it! Why, Mr. BRYAN thinks of nothing else, waking or dreaming. Whether he is preaching in Jerusalem, or striking dramatic attitudes in congresses, or having his picture "took" in a group of bearded and bespectacled members of the Duma, or playing conservative, or rejecting unoffered tainted money, or doing anything else in the advertising line in his inimitable way, he is thinking of how he can get in it with both feet and stay in it until the polls open on election day.

Mr. BRYAN may never be President; will never be, unless the American people have become too simple to see him as he is: but in employing circus and camp meeting methods as a candidate for the highest office in their gift he has hever had his equal. A man who has no claim to constructive statesmanship, whose information on any economic subject is superficial, and whose administrative ability his partial friends seriously doubt: Mr. BRYAN'S unending candidacy for that office is not flattering to the Democratic party. Mr. BRYAN must have a rather small opinion of the party himself, if he has a natural sense of humor. To be indispensable when one is a makebelieve statesman is like an indictment of the party of THOMAS JEFFERSON for lack of wit and gumption.

The American people, however, have taken Mr. BRYAN's measure twice, and their second verdict of his insufficiency was more emphatio than their first. The fact that he courts a third verdict is not flattering to his intelligence.

The Toiling Millions.

The census of 1900 shows 29,000,000 people in this country engaged in gainful occupation of one kind and another. The number to-day undoubtedly exceeds 32,000,000. This is America's army of labor. These are the "toiling millions." Whether carpenters or clerks. bricklayers or actors, farmers or mechanics, cigarmakers or clergymen, bartenders, hostlers, railway employees, dentists or school teachers, all are workers and breadwinners, and most of them are wage earners.

About 5 per cent. of these people is organized in an association known as the American Federation of Labor. Between 1 and 2 per cent. of the remainder is organized in various groups having no affiliation with each other or with the main organization. Of the possibly 1,800,000 members of that organization some are minors, some are women and many are aliens. The number of those who are qualified to vote cannot be given. Of those who are so qualified many are in the union because they must be rather than because they wish to be. The number who will obey the orders or follow the advice of the leaders of the association in the matter of voting cannot be estimated from the

total membership. The officers of the main organization and its branches pose as the champions of labor, as the only qualified and duly authorized representatives of the "toiling millions." They talk much and loudly about "oppression," "injustice," "the toil of the many only to support the few in luxury." Their language is rich in words and phrases which catch the ears of many who do not stop to analyze their meaning. They chatter glibly about the great movement of the workers," and assert that "the labor movement represents in concrete form the discontent of the masses of labor with the unjust burdens which they are compelled to bear." They declare that the aim of unionism is "to build up character and manhood and to instil a higher conception of the duty of man to man."

How beautiful all this is. The reader of the published utterances of organized labor is driven almost to tears when there is brought before his mind the picture of more than 30,000,000 of our people, plus those dependent upon them, ground mercilessly into the dust by the

fron heel of capitalistic tyranny. But the heart rejoices when it realizes that there are "in our midst" a few great souls who give their time and their effort to the redemption and the uplifting of the "downtrodden masses," the "toiling millions" of our land.

become a marriage of making the state of the

We are no more opposed to trade unionfam than we are to Presbyterianism, the Christian Endeavor Society or the Salvation Army. We are distinctly opposed to twaddle and cant in any of them. Labor unionism is no more the representative of the "toiling millions" than Christian Science is the sole exponent of the moral sense of the community. The real "toiling millions" are getting along very well indeed, and most of them are well aware of the fact.

Arbitration and the Monroe Doctrine. The Conference of the Interparliamentary Union resolved unanimously to propose to the coming Peace Congress at The Hague that even questions alleged to involve a nation's honor or vital interests should be referred for examination to some disinterested Power or Powers, though each of the disputants should reserve the right of rejecting the decision. We pointed out at the time that for several reasons most European nations, and also Japan, would be likely to reject the proposal. Since then some American newspapers whose opinions deserve consideration have asserted that even the United States might shrink from accepting the suggested method of at least postponing recourse to war, since it could not consistently assent to an arrangement by which European nations might be called upon to render even a provisional pronouncement on the intrinsic merit or binding force of the Monroe Doctrine. That is not our view of the matter. In our judgment, the United States would have nothing to lose by signing the agreement proposed by the Interparliamentary Union. If the Monroe Doctrine in its operation

were unjust to European Powers, as was asserted on August 1 by the Paris Liberte, we could well understand that the Federal Government might oppose even a provisional submission of it to what would be tantamount to a European tribunal. But it is not true, as the Liberté avers, that the purpose of the Monroe Doctrine is to deprive the Latin nations of access to a continent, even for commercial and financial purposes, which they originally peopled and have since financed. Facts refute conclusively the averment. France, Italy and Spain, together with Germany and Great Britain, share between them a virtual monopoly of South America's import and export trade, and the United States has made no effort to dispute with them the privilege of lending to South American Governments sums amounting in the aggregate to some two billions of dollars. As for the right arrogated by European creditor Powers to exact by force the fulfilment of contractual obligations, President ROOSEVELT and the late Secretary HAY declared in theory and practice that a recourse to arms for that purpose was not a violation of the Monroe Doctrine, so long as the foreign creditor refrained from a permanent occupation of the debtor's territory.

It was, of course, in pursuance of that declaration that the Federal Government countenanced the blockade of Venezuelan seaports by Great Britain. Germany and Italy, and the subsequent sequestration of a third of the customs revenue of La Guayra and Puerto Cabello lects of those for the bene

ers. The Liberte would evince sagacity and foresight if it carefully refrained from objecting to the Monroe Doctrine as interpreted by the precedent thus established in 1902-3. By a logical development of the principle embodied in that precedent, not only a fraction, but the whole of the customs income of every South American republic might be seized for the benefit of foreign creditors and retained for an indefinite period. The ultimate outcome of such a state of things would be that the entire continent of South America would become economically a dependency of European Powers, which would purvey to it everything it wanted to buy, and take from it everything it had to sell. What more could be desired by the European nations which, according to the Liberte, have peopled and financed Spanish and Portuguese America? They would own the continent economically, leaving to the inhabitants the duty of toiling for foreign creditors and the burden of internal administration. In a word, they would extract the kernel and throw away the husk

As the Monroe Doctrine undoubtedly involves the nation's honor, the Federal Government would always be at liberty to resort to war in its behalf, even if the provisional recourse to arbitration advocated by the Interparliamentary Union should become a rule of international law. We should therefore have nothing to lose by consenting to refer to a tribunal ostensibly disinterested a question raising the validity of the Monroe Doctrine. For. even should that doctrine be pronounced invalid, we could still uphold it by force of arms. Meanwhile, we should have at least a chance of getting a favorable decision, and, what is of especial moment, we should secure delay, which we could use to much greater advantage than could a European creditor power. Our standing army is small, but in a twelvementh or less it would be capable of tremendous expansion. During the same period the resources of our diplomacy might be used to great if not decisive advantage. The British Government, which in 1896 made up its mind not to dispute our competence to interpose in the Venezuela Boundary question. is now commonly regarded on both sides of the Atlantic as already committed to acquiescence in the Monroe Doctrine. By implication Germany and Italy recognized the doctrine when, in 1902, they virtually requested our permission to coerce Venezuela. Under the circumstances, and in view of the vital importance of our food supplies to Great Britain, it might not be difficult to gain her cooperation, in case an adverse de-

cision of arbitrators should compel us

to make good the doctrine by an appeal

our enmity; each covets our friendship. There are thus at least nine chances in ten that, even if a mediating tribunal should adjudge the Monroe Doctrine not binding upon European Powers, no war would follow. If war should ensue, we should have obtained the time indispensably needed for preparation. From this point of view, our position differs essentially from that of a great military Power like Germany or Japan. Such a Power, which is always ready to strike, cannot well afford to renounce the advantage of taking an opponent by surprise. We are not qualified to surprise anybody; what we require is a shield against unexpected attack. Then we should have no doubt of our ability to defend ourselves and those sister republics toward which we have assumed a tutelary rôle.

an appeal would be rendered necessary

France. Neither of those Powers desires

Mr. Cannon Not in Danger. The voters of the Eighteenth Illinois Congress district will be relieved to learn from their representative in Congress that the crowd at Coney Island on the day of his visit to that resort was "pretty decent"and that the young and impressionable Uncle Jon was in no danger of contamination as he shot the chutes and rode the elephant. Mr. Cannon's constituents may be pardoned if they feared he endangered his morals by joining the 50,000 sightseers who went to the beach on the day he selected for his excursion. New York is a dangerous place for unsophisticated residents of Danville, and New Yorkers on pleasure bent are notoriously a most wicked and abandoned

generation. The delicacy of Mr. Cannon's sensibilities and his susceptibility to pain from violent or vulgar exhibitions, language and sights, are well understood in Danville. His neighbors and intimates, keenly aware of these traits of his character, are not to be blamed for their fears in his behalf. A tender, shrinking, modest man exposed to the shocking sounds and spectacles of a city playground might well come to grief.

Mr. Cannon's friends in Clark, Cumberland, Edgar, Iroquois, Kankakee and Vermilion counties have cause for gratitude that he escaped unharmed from Coney Island. If he had heard a strong word, witnessed an immodest or unconventional incident the effect might have been too great for him. Coney Island, too, may be thankful. Mr. CANNON was not shocked by what he saw and heard there.

Mr. Croker on Unearned Wealth.

A recent visitor to the Hon. RICHARD CROKER'S beautiful home at Glencairn reports that this distinguished statesman is enjoying good health and engaged in the cultivation of flowers, in which his interest is very keen. As Mr. CROKER, armed with a large watering pot, showered the thirsty plants on his lawn he talked with his caller, and among other sentiments gave expression to these highly creditable thoughts on unearned wealth:

" He believed Mr. BRYAN one of the purest pariots the country had had since the civil war. beclutely sincere and honest, and deeply solicitous for the welfare of the poor, who, according to his udgment, had been grossly discriminated against by the laws facilitating the accumulation of great fortunes by men who had not earned them."

Mr. CROKER could not do otherwise han sympathize with Mr. BRYAN's solicitude for the welfare of the poor, who have been grossly robbed by men who possess great fortunes they have not earned. Mr. CROKER is himself fortunate enough in having a substantial bank account to comfort his old age. As he accepts his dividends and interest payments he looks back over a life spent n honest toil and the steady accumulation of a competence, penny by penny and dollar by dollar. He recalls long years of faithful devotion to business, of close attention to the details of trade, of venturesome risks, of legitimate excursions into commerce, of midnight toil, anxiety and worry. He rejoices that each share of stock, each bond, each mortgage in his safe deposit vault represents the reward of honest labor, the recompense of one who never profited by the exertions of others.

Mr. CROKER promises to enlist under Mr. BRYAN in the battle against unearned wealth in 1908. A splendid, an rresistible, team. But Mr. CROKER must pe cautious. He should recall the shock ne suffered when, on his latest visit to New York, he learned that there were no more small shops. A repetition of the agony caused by that discovery might go hard with him.

Athletics and the Age Limit.

Great Britain has just relieved itself of another consensus of opinion, and general debate is now in order. On this occasion a few choice and master spirits of British athletics have decided at what ages men and women ought to abandon various outdoor games. Football, for example, should not be played by men who have passed the age of 30, while cricket may be continued up to that of 40. This seems a wise and just conclusion. and it inspires confidence in other parts of the proclamation.

A man cannot play football after 30 inless he becomes a professional, for by that time the necessity of pausing long enough to earn his daily bread, with an occasional piece of cake added thereunto, must force itself upon him. All this, of course, depends upon his physical condition. Most football players are too maimed and battered to remain in the game till they are 30. Cricket, on the other hand, must of necessity be played by gentlemen of leisure, and they must keep at it till they are 40, or they cannot get through enough games to

grasp the finesse of scoring centuries. On the other hand, it is astonishing to learn that women may safely play lawn tennis till they are 45 and men till they are 60. It seems almost certain that women will not take advantage of this method of confessing that they have passed the age of gallantry and entered that of diplomacy. They will undoubt-We find it difficult to believe that such | edly retire from the tennis court while |

they are yet in the early thirties. Mere by the action of either Germany or Man may continue on the court, but he will certainly be out of the game, for it

is a merry dance for a lad of 60. But golf affords a haven of refuge for all. The British conclave decided that the ancient and royal game could safely be played throughout life, provided one had not begun too young. Here, then, we find a crossing of issues, for to be a great player one must begin young. Our own TRAVIS is one of the few bright exceptions to this rule. But in golf man plays against man, and a player can always find an opponent in his own class. Thus down the sunny slopes of declining years the ancient golfer can toddle over the links, ever and anon tapping with creaky swing the patient ball, till in the fulness of time he arrives at the final hole, sans drive, sans approach, sans Bothering the Aldermen. Comptroller METE has a curiously

warped and incorrect conception of the duties of the Aldermen. He is vexed because they have ignored the charter and neglected to confirm the tax rolls. Their inaction will cause annoyance and possibly loss to many citizens, it is true, but that is a matter of small moment. Aldermen cannot be expected to waste their time over such small things as the

put, sans everything.

details of municipal administration; and if these are neglected, it must be remembered that the really pressing things receive immediate attention. This year the Aldermen had their pay doubled, expressed sympathy with the victims of massacres in Russia, told the District Attorney how to attend to his business, condemned a municipal depart-

ment by adopting a report they never had read, granted vacations to various city employees, and performed numerous other acts of equal importance and propriety. Engaged in such high matters, they naturally had scant time for the tiresome and humdrum duties that fall to their lot through the prosaic enactments of the Legislature.

The Aldermen do their best. World politics receives their first attention. National questions require much of their time. State problems must be settled early. The activities of administrative officers demand not a little guiding and direction. Mere affairs of city government must wait their turn. The confirmation of the tax rolls is of interest and moment only to New York city and its taxpayers. These are of the smallest consequence to the Aldermen, whose souls are on a higher, nobler plane.

The Kaiser's silence during his summer holiday in Norway has left the German newspapers high and dry during the silly season. They must rack their own imaginations as to what he may be thinking, taking care that in their conjectures they do not commit less majeste, and probably think they are safe in expressing his dissatisfaction with the way in which his gifts to America are treated.

As regards Harvard there is clear evidence to the contrary, for Kaiser and university have had a complimentary correspondence not so long ago on the subject of the gift and of the new Hohenzollern fund. Kaiser Wilhelm's gift was large in the number and the bulk of the pieces the Germanic Museum's space is limited and it will require a reasonable time to place all the specimens in proper place. The gift consisted of reproductions of German art of all periods, and no criticism of imperial taste can be drawn from the delay.

It is different with the Brooklyn Institute of Arts. There the unfavorable hanging of Kaiser WILHELM's portrait, if the allethat the Institute building is not complete. It is natural, however, for German critics who have had long experience of the Kaiser's taste in painting and sculpture to fear what may happen when it is submitted to foreign judgment and to expect the worst.

We respectfully suggest to the conductor of our esteemed contempory the Peacemaker and Court of Arbitration, which is edited by a committee of the Universal Peace Union, that peace is not especially promoted by the publication of forged "quotations" from ABBAHAM LINCOLN. That old stager Lincoln's "prophecy" about "enthroned corporations" and the "money power" appears on page 51. Truth is fully as necessary as peace.

All's fish that comes to the Hon. JOHN BUTIN MORAN'S net. His boomers are now trying to show that he is a grand old prophet, militant and eager to be a martyr. They insist that his name is JOHN "BROWN MORAN. By whatever name called he is fanatical and ferocious enough-for purposes of publication-but "BUTIN" he was christened and "BUTIN" he remains.

The police still believe an agent of a rival organization may have thrown the bomb that injured several members of a plumbers union in Third avenue last week. It is most unworthy thought. Has it not already been declared that the explosion was caused by "a society inimical to labor"?

Alleged Favoritism in the Post Office. TO THE PRITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Is it not about time the attention of President Roosevelt was called to the methods of promotion of postal cierks as they obtain in the New York Post Office? The

list of promotions for the present year has just been announced, and it appears that scarcely a clerk has been promoted according to his merits, but all at the behest of some district leader or poli This is a great injustice, as it strikes at the mot deserving, who are the married men, who, on a

salary of \$700 or \$800 a year, are unable to contribute to political clubs, while the single men, who have nebody but themselves to look out for, are able to join clubs and pay dues.

The politicians do not appeal directly to Post-master Willox, but to subordinates on whom he must depend to carry out his plans and for the

details of administration. Post Office CLERK, NEW YORK, Aug. 2. The Young Housewife's Latest.

From the Youth's Companion.

In the cook's absence the Young mistress of the nouse undertook, with the help of a green waitress, to get the Sunday luncheon. The flurried maid who had been struggling in the kitchen with coffee machine that refused to work, confesse that she had forgotten to wash the lettuce.
"Well, never mind, Eliza. Go on with the coffee,
and I'll do it." said the considerate mistress. "Where do you keep the soap?"

Are They "Negro" or "Ragtime"? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your issue of this date "Transatlantic" speaks of "American negro melodies, such as the ragtime 'Marchine Through Georgia' and 'Lou, Lou, I Love You.' "
I do not think that the first mentioned song is even
a negro melody, and neither of these songs is rag-Am I right? ARTHUR TOTTEN

Missionary Hyma.

Johnny-What does "Throw out the life line" Mother-It refers to the brand of rope your father BIGELOW'S "MYSTERY OF SLEEP."

Preface to the Russian edition by Prince Tarkhance. This book, "The Mystery of Sleep," by John Bigelow, here presented to Russian readers, is in many respects of manifest interest, as it throws new light on the subject discus and provides abundant casuistical materia gathered by the author from widely extended sources for the confirmation of his views. The author is first of all an extreme spiritual-iest and dualist who believes in the separation of spirit and body, and therefore there is no wonder that he denies all the current psychophysiological theories of sleep, according to which the latter is a period of absolute repose of the hemispheres of the brain. From the point of view of modern psycho-physiology sleep is the natural consequence of the physical and psychical fatigue, and the brain needs rest, a period of absolute inactivity for the res toration of its vigor. And against this assertion of modern biologists our author rebels with all the might of his spiritualistic argumentation; the brain is not inactive during sleep, says John Bigelow; the intellect, free a time of sleep from the exertion in relation to the external world undergone during the hours of wakefulness, falls into a state simi-lar to its earlier one before the awakening of usness; all the images and forms fami lar during the day disappear or present themselves only as reflections; not being incited from without, the intellect gathers new strength, a new understanding of causes many things that ree through the min during wakefulness, scattered and confused, become clear and definite. For this reason our first thoughts on awakening are often the best and most important; likewise our dream are also frequently remarkable for their vision. Therefore, a man while sleeping is not in a state of deathlike inactivity, but in

possession of his better self.

The whole purpose of the book is to prove
the truth of the fundamental view of the author. Being thoroughly acquainted with the psycho-physiology and pathology of sleep, the author first of all gives his attention to a number of facts contradictory to the opinion that fatigue is the necessary cause of approaching sleep. This side of his argument undoubtedly shows ingenuity and inventive-ness; but how deeply he stings the predomi-nant biological theory of sleep certainly becomes clear when we reflect how many mys-teries for the psycho-physiologists of to-day there are in this matter of eleep. It is there-fore no wonder that the author sometimes aptly aims his remonstrances. But this does not represent the main interest of the book; the most remarkable part of the latter is the casulstical material relating to dreams, which is sometimes of remarkable clearness, logic inventiveness, thoughtfulness, penetration, and even prevision in the so-called prophetic

The abundant material of such dreams is Collected by the author from the works of Jouffroy, Hack Tuke, Agassis, Lucretius, Bryant, Waller, Bede, Swedenborg, Buffon, Iamblichus, Cicero, Shakespeare, and at last mostly from the Gospels. He also does not overlook the supernatural and spiritual phenomena in sleep mentioned in the Old Testament. Not all the facts quoted by the author are irreproachably authenticated, but many of them are strongly fortified by facts and are of great interest. He asserts that the principal facts of the history of humanity have their beginning in sleep and that the first flashes of altruism appeared in sleep. It is evident now that in the eyes of the author but on the contrary a separate form of its life. He describes in detail the forms of various physical and psychical derangements due to sleeplessness.

In time of sleep consciousness ceases, according to Bigelow, and in this respect it confirms the opinion of the author of the famous work "On Sleep," Marie de Manaceine, who gave the following definition: "Sleep is a period of repose of consciousness: consciousness could not exist if the flow of external the other hand Bigelow surmises that in the brain in time of sleep is performed witho the aid of consciousness a great preparative psychical work, which leads to a clear understanding of causes and consequences, and which is so important for the state of wakefulness of our spirit. This purely subjective work of the brain in sleep is possible only when the flow of external excitations which break the regular course of this subjective work is broken off. This is the essence of sleep, according to Bigelow. This subjective work of the brain in sleep often expresses itself in the form of dreams, often apparently real and sometimes prophetic, and frequently inifests itself with ready inferences and conclusions at the mere moment of awakening. The general result of it is that in sleep goes on a preparative psychical work for the state of wakefulness of our consciousness therefore a lasting sleeplessness inevitably causes derangements of the consciousness reaching insanity.

In conclusion I say that this work of Mr. J. Bigelow is of great interest and deserves serious attention for the originality of his presentation of the question of sleep and for the abundance of the material he has col-

Sayings and Proverbs From Massachusetts. From the Journal of American Folk-Lore.
Don't stay till the last dog's hung.
Joy go with you and a good breeze after you.

To drown the miller. (Said in bread making when too much water is put into the flour.) The still pig cats the swill. No man dies without an heir. Three removes are as bad as a fire.
What comes over the devil's back is sure to go

under his belly.

There's as much odds in folks as there is in A short horse is soon currie

Dunghilis rise and castles fall. He's got a gatt like a pair of bars Her tongue rune wiggle waggle like a dead

I'll do it in two shakes of a lamb's tail. Her tongue runs as if it was hung in the middle and wagged at both ends.

Don't try to come your dumb Isaacs over me
(f. s., mislead me, pull the wool over my eyes).

Sitting on the little edge of nothing.

That beats my wife's relations. Also: That beats he Jews; or, That beats all creation Don't need it any more than a cow needs two

Don't know enough to be an assistant janitor t

The Shoe Fitted.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean.
"At a banquet the late Senator Gorman," said newspaper correspondent, "was once berated passionately by a Western drover, who thought almself acquised of corruption when as a matter of fact he had not been accused at all. "Senator Gorman got up and explained that he had made no accusation against the other.

"Why,' he went on with a loud laugh, 'you remind me, friend, of Harry Dorsay of Sassafras "Then he explained that Harry Dorsay, at the age of 72, married a young wife. A Sunday or two fter the wedding a widower asked the ministe to pray for him, as his own wife had just died. The minister in his prayer, therefore, did not fall to remember 'our aged and grieving brother, upo whom the heavy hand of sore affliction has so lately

"At these words, old Harry Dorsey, red and enorting with rage, rose from beside his girl wife.

"'It may be a sore affiction,' he growled audibly,
as he left the church, 'but I'll be hanged if any man's going to pray for me in public that way.

The "Tuque, Tuque" Bird. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: For twenty five years a pair of birds have frequented a city los

opposite my house, coming about the middle of June, departing late in summer. They are about the size of robins, have about the same color, ex-cept the breast, where they are ashen gray, and lay white feathers in the tail when They live chiefly in the tops of trees, and are not visible through the daytime except in the early norming: I never saw one on the ground or clos by except at brief intervals. The note is "tuque, tuque," uttered rapidly, sometimes preceded by a "chue, chur, chur," uttered rapidly for two three minutes, then ceasing abruptly. Can any of your readers tell me what bird this is?

EGBERT P. WATSON. ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 2.

Diabolio Threstle.

Knicker-So the hero was gagged at the critical Booker—Yes; how could be call for help when he THE SALTON BEA.

A Great Inland Lake Resulting From Care-

less Irrigation Work From the North American Review. Owing to a diversion of the course of the lower Colorado River, southern California has, within the last two years, added to its geographical features a lake that cover more than 400 square miles, is surely destine to attain much greater dimensions, but is already, without reckoning Lake Michigan, Sait Lake of Utah, wholly within the boundaries of the United States of America. The main line of the Southern Pacific Railway traverses this southwest corner of the Great Colorado Desert, and by a series of submersions its roadbed is being gradually driven off the plain toward the footbills of the adjacent mountains. Agricultural areas, too, that within recent years have been reclaimed from the wilderness by great irrigation works, as well as by stalwart individual effert, are

seriously menaced.
This great saucerlike hollow, 137 miles scross from Yuma to Paim Springs, with some sixty-five miles of the distance actually below the level of the sea, is bounded on the north by a broken up series of ranges known collectively as the San Bernardine Mountains. On the south, running eastward from the south, running eastward from the Ban Gorgonio Pass, is the sweeping curve of the massive San Jacinto range, but when Salton is reached there is only a protruding spur of the range in evidence, and soon this also disappears, leaving toward the south the broad open plain now known as the Imperial Valley, where for some years past a great irrigation project has been in progress. Imperial Valley rises at a sharp pitch out of the Salton Sink, for Calexico, on the Mexican border, just forty miles south of Salton, is at

Now will be understood the precarious position that has been occupied up to recent times by the lower Colorado River. In point of fact, it has been flowing south along the rim of a deep hollow that lies to the west of its course. Five years ago the California

Domain the showes of colleges to the second that he point of tack, it has been sorving south along the rim of a deep hollow that lies to the west of its course. Five years age the California Development Company set Itself to supply irrigation water to the impelial valley, the controlled the

LABOR AND PROFIT.

The Socialist Often Disregards Important Items in the Cost of Production. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The

argument used by "J. C. K.," who wants to do away with the capitalistic system, is old and its fallacy is flagrant. He says that according to statistics he produced last year \$2,762.24 of wealth for his "boss." Out of that he received \$585 in wages, "a difference of \$2,177.24 in favor of the boss." He barely managed to support his family, while the "boss" went to Europe on a pleasure trip.

This is a blunder which is quite among Socialists. They argue that the value of the product of a factory being \$100,000 and the payroll showing a total of \$15,000. the "boss" gets \$85,000 and enjoys himself, while the wage earner soils and starves. The other items which enter into the cost of pro-duction are ignored. The census returns for 1900 show the following figures regarding our manufacturing industries:

 Capital invested
 \$9,846,028,864

 Number of wage earners
 5,22,389

 Total wages
 2,280,587,010

 Cost of materials
 7,280,982,418

 Value of product
 18,089,278,566

Cost of materials as well as wages enters into cost of materials as well as wages enters into cost of materials as well as wages enters into cost of the product it would appear that American "bosses" collectively made a profit of about 38 per cent on capital invested for that year. But there are many other items to be added to wage and cost of materials. There are such matters as rent, interest, administration, depreciation, selling expense, bad accounts and similar trides. By the same census figures there were \$13,784 manufacturing establishments in the country. For every proprietor or "boss" who went to Europe or took more than a brief vacation there were hundreds who had to stok by their jobs and keep the wheels going around. Wage earners and Socialists will do well to get these little overlooked facts clearly fixed in their minds.

There is another fact to which the same group may give attention with possible profit to themselves. Exact figures for the current year are not available, but the following are not far from the actual: The total value of all products of the country for this year will be about \$2,000,000,000. This includes manufactured products, farm products and the products of mines, forests and fisheries. The number of people engaged in sainful occupations is about \$2,000,000. The value of the total product being equally divided among these each would receive about \$750. "J. G. K.," who acknowledges the receipt of \$585 last year, is evidently not so far short of his proper share as he thinks he is.

New York, Aug. 2. "Business Man.

Canadian Opinion of Chivalry TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If the men of

the South formerly possessed or exhibited peculiar or exclusive characteristics of courage, courtesy nd consideration for woman that showed ther to be superior in these respects to their Northern brothers, it would be difficult if not practically imto demonstrate that such superiority exsts at the present time, or that the term "S chivalry" stands for anything to day that is not better and more honestly included in the term American chivalry. JERSET CITY, Aug. 2.

> A Crop Hallelniah. Corn is thumping. Wheat is bumping.
> Stocks are jumping.
> Business humping.
> Diamonds trumping.
> Glory bei

"SALOON LEGALIZATION." Christians Declared to Be the Partners of

Liquor Dealers. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have often been told that I do not make myself understood, and I certainly was not understood by "G. I. B.," whose letter appears in Monday's Sun. He seems to think I was writing about prohibiting the rum traffic, but I do not now see that I have any right to say a word upon that subject. Of course, it is the duty of Government to prohibit all things

oriminal, but as the case stands now the rum traffic, while it is undoubtedly inherently oriminal, because productive and promotive of crime, yet because of license legislation, both national and State, is made legal and legitimate, as Judge Fort of New Jersey stated in a decision rendered not long ago. To talk of prohibiting a legitimate business seems to me to be wasting words. There certainly is a vital error bound up in the temperance and prohibition teachings of these days, viewed from the standpoint of Christian truth. The Rev. J. C. Kinsey once

Christian truth. The Rev. J. C. Kinsey once told me that because the evil of slavery was done away with by a new political party the evil of the liquor traffic must take the same course, both being the same in principle. I, however, see an essential difference between them, in that the liquor traffic is legalized for ravenue by both State and national governments, while alavery never was. There are other vital reasons why the two questions differ, but this one will suffice for my-point.

Again, when I began to question the Christian character of the principle of prohibition as it is sought to be applied to a licensed evil under a people's government, I wrote the Hon. John G. Woolley about it, and he replied that we were right, because God's laws were all prohibitory, referring of course to the Ten Commandments. This did not satisfy me although I was not prepared to say then what I asy now with all possible emphasis, that the Ten Commandments have no place in the Christian system of religion. If righteousness come by the law, then Christ died in vain. (Gal. II. 21).

What I have been trying for about six years to get into the thinds of the good men of this great yet rum cursed country is the fact that they as well as other men are responsible for the laws under which the saloon obtains its right to an existence, and are thus implicated with the saloon keeper in the business, and with him share in its profits, and that while this condition prevails they will not be permitted of God to build a successful Prohibition party.

The plain Christian truth was stated by a Methodist Episcopal Bishop in his address before the General Conference in New York city in 1888 when he said the liquor traffic could never be legalized without sin. As it was legalized then, and had been for many years and is still, it follows that the men responsible for its legalization are sinners, and as such are not called upon to prohibit the saloon, the fruit of their sin, but are commanded to repent of the thing itself, which is saloon legaliz done away with by a new political party the

told me that because the evil of slavery was

quenty I should not but in: but I think the words "out square at the ends" might be a factor in the solution. If "out square" means cut at

right angles to its adjacent sides it won't follow the diagonal in a rectangular room.

If on the other hand "out square" means that the ends are cut to parallel each other, then the In this case the carpet, when cut to correct length,

would readily follow the diagonal and would be bisected by it longitudinally. The carpet's corners would each touch a wall at points equidistant from adjacent extremities of diagonal. Now, the right triangles formed by the carpet ends and walls, have ing perpendiculars dropped on them from the right angle of the triangle, will be found to be 1 foot each.

Now diagonal=22.36—2=20.36=length of carpet. CITY HALL PARE, Aug. 2. CARPET TACKER.

Perhaps the Right Angles Are Wrong. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If a room is stated to be 20 feet by 10 feet, it is not necessarily a room with four right angles in it; and a carpet with perfectly square ends can be so laid as to touch

BROOKLYN, Aug. 2. The Rebuker Rebuked.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The answer of "Thomas H.," the Scotchman, warmed me. The idea of his speaking so contemptuously of our American public schools and then giving his answer as 8.79 feet, the length of the carpet! The strip he gives to reach diagonally across the room is not long enough to reach square across the width of the room, and how in the name of common sense can it extend from corner to corner diagonally? For my part I see no way clear by which to solve m except by accurate measurement. My enswer will be 2014 feet long. H. W. ECKEL.

Water Power in Japan.

From the Anglo-Japanese Gazette.
The almost unlimited water power of Japan has been little used except for the operating of rice mills. Now, however, a notable development is taking place in the utilization of water for power purposes and the generation of electricity in the neighborhood of Kobe. Ever since the war the increased, cost of coal has caused many concerns to look around for some more economical motive power than steam, and with this object in view a number of undertakings are now in course of formation. Of the new companies, the most important is the Uji River Electric Power Company, which has a capital of 20,000,000 yeu and a plant capable of developing some 40,000 horse-power. This concern will supple course to Electrical the concern will supply current to Kloto and the surrounding district for lighting and power purposes. Another company will shortly start work for supplying Nagoya firms with current in bulk. including the Nagoya Electric Light Company, Nagoya Electric Tramway Company, the Arsenal and the Miye Spinning Company. The Hanshin Electric Railway Company is also considering a scheme for the construction of a generating station the plant to be driven by water power.

Ancient Cucumbers.

From Farmers' Bulletin No. 254.

De Candolle has proved that the eucumber plant has been in cultivation between three and four thousand years.

In the North American Review for August Mr. Jacob H. Schiff gives an estimate of Japan after the war. Mr. Henry James discusses natumore, the Rev. Dr. Moxom, Christianity; the Hon. C. G. Dawes, the anti-trust law, and Dr. J. D. Quacken-There is a very enthusiastic article on Fogazzaro, and others on the Salton Sca. on beredity and on Scandinavian Americans.